

Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Development  
Animal Health and Food Control Department  
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HUNGARY

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7/17/02

8453/2/2002.

02/05/2001, Budapest

Dr. Alfonso Torres  
Chief Veterinary Officer  
Veterinary Services  
USDA-APHIS  
1400 Independence Avenue SW  
J.L. Whitten Building, Room 317-E  
Washington, D. C. 20250  
USA

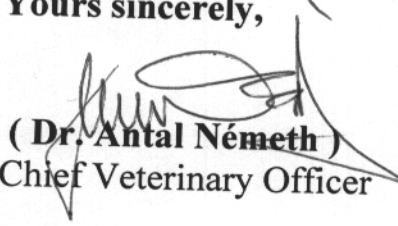
Dear Dr. Torres,

Referring to my letter of 19 December 2001 (Ref. No. 34458/2001.) I confirm my declaration that Hungary is considered free of Classical Swine Fever according to the Article 2.1.13.2. of the OIE International Animal Health Code. Furthermore I would like to inform you that we have completed our answers to the Questionnaire for the recognition of Hungary's freedom from CSF, therefore I attached the filled out Questionnaire.

I hope your country will recognise Hungary as free from CSF soon on the basis of our answers to the Questionnaire.

Thank you for your kind co-operation in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

  
( Dr. Antal Németh )  
Chief Veterinary Officer

for back to  
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7/16/02



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*Animal Health and Food Control Department*  
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**HUNGARY**

**Clarification of  
information requested for  
recognition of freedom from  
classical swine fever**

**Country: Hungary**

## 1. The general structure of the veterinary service of the Hungarian Republic

On the basis of the Veterinary rules Act No. XCI. of 1995 (amended by Act XXII of 2001) the organisation of the State Veterinary Service is the following (Please see attached organization chart, table 1.)

The head of the Service is the Minister of the Agriculture and Regional Development, who directs the Service either personally or by means of the Chief Veterinary Officer. The Chief Veterinary Officer leads the Animal Health and Food Control Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Development.

In every county and in the capital there is an Animal Health and Food Control Station, which is the regional organ of the veterinary administration. The veterinarians employed in public service legal relations at the organs of the Station (official veterinarians) and the institutions pursuing activities falling under the sphere of responsibilities of animal health are also members of the State Veterinary Service.

### **Animal Health and Food Control Department, Budapest**

The State Veterinary Service managed by the Animal health and Food Control Department headed by the Chief Veterinary Officer. Some very important tasks of the Department are the following:

- developing and implementing policy on epidemic disease control and eradication schemes;
  - correlating statistics and information on the national animal health situation;
  - dealing with international relations;
  - to issue of licenses for
    - veterinary drugs and biologicals;
    - the import and transit of live animals, products of animal and plant origin which might be carriers of disease causing agents;
  - to interpret the requirements of EC Directives and those of other importing countries and issue instructions to field staff;
  - to inspect slaughterhouses, processing plants approved for export and accompany overseas inspectors;
  - to control feed mills and their products.
  - dealing with matters regarding animal welfare
- **County Animal Health and Food Control Stations**

The 19 County Animal Health and Food Control Stations are located at the county seats and one in the capital. The County stations have around 120-150 staff on average under their direct control with animal health, food hygiene, quality control and

laboratory functions. The station is managed by a veterinary director supported by deputies with expertise in animal health, food hygiene and laboratory work who organize and supervise the work of the Service. In addition to veterinarians the staff in the counties includes laboratory workers, chemists, agricultural engineers, meat inspectors and office personnel.

The Stations have laboratories for work on food safety and quality on food, both of animal and plant origin. They also carry out tests on animal feed.

### **The official veterinarians**

They employed in public service legal relations at the organs of the Station. The following persons qualify as official veterinarians:

- the district veterinary officers , and
- the veterinarians appointed by the head of the station to veterinary district established on the competency region of the station;
- veterinarians working at the sub-office operating on the foodstuff manufacturing and marketing premises (food-hygienic sub-office);
- the veterinarians of the veterinary border inspection points

### **Veterinary border inspection points (BIPs)**

There are 27 Border Inspection Points in Hungary most of which are manned on a 24 hours basis. They control both the import, transit and export of animals and animal products.

### **Food hygienic sub-office**

The most important task of the official veterinarian operating at the food-hygienic sub-office are the follows:

- control of the observance of food-hygienic conditions of the factory, the technology and process of manufacturing, the storage, the marketing, and the persons participating in these;
- check of the certificates accompanying animals intended for human consumption;
- executing of the inspection of the animal for slaughter, and the meat inspection of slaughtered (killed, caught, collected) animals, the inspection of foodstuffs of animal origin , and he/she shall judge their suitability for consumption;
- executing of empirical and instrumental examinations, sampling and supplementary examination, and he/she also may have a laboratory examination executed;
- shall certify the suitability of foodstuffs of animal origin for consumption;
- shall continuously check the marketing of animals, foodstuffs and products of animal origin ;
- shall check the collection of animal tissues and organs suitable for pharmaceutical production;

- the food hygienic veterinarian shall co-operate with (human) public health and environmental protection authorities and with consumer protection organisation.

### **Institutes (laboratories)**

The following institutes (laboratories) are the parts of the State Veterinary Service.

#### **Central Veterinary Institute (CVI)**

This institute is the central co-ordinating laboratory for animal disease diagnosis and also provides specialist support and quality control service for other diagnostic laboratories.

The laboratory is made up of 9 functional sections – 4 pathology departments (mammalian, avian, fish and bees, game animals – this department also carries out parasitological work), a virology department – including a high security unit for exotic disease work, chemical and toxicological department, immunology department, bacteriology department and a light and electron microscope department.

In addition to serving as a reference centre for the field laboratories and carrying out field work in 6 counties, the laboratory is responsible for performing all tests on breeding animals and their breeding materials in international trade, in accordance with the international standards.

The laboratory is designated as an OIE Reference centre for Aujeszky's disease and is also a regional reference centre for tuberculosis and brucellosis and also holds a reference cell bank.

#### **Regional diagnostic institutes (laboratories)**

There are 2 regional diagnostic institutes (laboratories) in Hungary. These laboratories together with the CVI form an effective network for both official and private testing requirements. Each regional institute has his own designated territory.

#### **Control Institute for Veterinary Biologicals, Drugs and Feed**

- The institute serves as a central governmental advisory agency and laboratory in controlling the quality of the veterinary drugs and biologicals intended for sale and use, regardless that they are produced in Hungary or imported from abroad.
- The institute gives professional advice to the Animal Health and Food Control Department in the official registration process of veterinary drugs and biologicals.
- The institute participates in the supervision of domestic producers, as well as importers of veterinary drugs and biologicals.
- Random test on products are performed by the institute; if the producer does not have quality control unit, all test are carried out by the institute.
- The institute also takes part in quality control of compound feed.

## **Food Investigating Institute, Budapest**

The institute serves as the central laboratory supporting the food safety activities of the Ministry of Agriculture and regional Development and its field stations. It comes under the direct management of the Animal Health and Food Control Department and the Chief Veterinary Officer.

The Institute is divided into three functional departments. The central laboratory department has 4 sections for microbiological, toxicological, analytical and radio-nuclide analysis of food. The food hygiene department has a section food export control and investigations and a section for the approval of equipment and machinery used in slaughterhouses and meat processing plants. The other department is concerned with food quality control but only serves as a centre for collating information.

The tasks of the institute include:

- conducting the laboratory testing for the national residue monitoring programme;
- quality control of field station laboratories;
- developing new testing methods and supervising their adoption;
- taking part in the inspections of slaughter and meat processing plants and making recommendations on their acceptance or otherwise for international trade and accompanying overseas inspectors on official visits;
- evaluating the slaughtering, food processing and handling equipment and machinery on the basis of hygienic standards;
- serving as a national typing and reference centre for salmonella in collaboration with international reference centres;

The body of representatives and the clerk of the local municipality (the capital general assembly and the body of capital district representatives in the capital) as well as the Chamber of Hungarian Veterinarians are also participate in the veterinary administration, but they are not parts of the State Veterinary Service and the Chamber has not official jurisdiction.

The number of government official veterinarians (including the part time official veterinarians) was 1663 in 2001. In the above mentioned institutes and other laboratories (including the university) 375 veterinarians worked in 2001. The staff also include technicians and office workers with secondary school degree.

The monitoring programs for collecting specimen to control animal diseases are issued yearly by the Animal Health and Food Control Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Development (hereinafter: Ministry). Concerning Classical swine fever (CSF) blood samples are taken by official veterinarians. (See annex I) The samples are tested in the Central Veterinary Institute in accordance with OIE manual. (See annex II)

As it was mentioned earlier the veterinary service is working on the basis of Act XCI of 1995 on Veterinary rules amended by Act XXII of 2001 and the Decree No.

41/1997 (V.28) of the Minister of Agriculture laying down the Zoosanitary Code. (See attached English versions of the documents, Annex III, IV and V.) Regarding EU law harmonization the decree will be changed. The control measures of the notifiable diseases will be regulated by independent decrees. These decrees will be equal to the EU *aquis communautaire*. Furthermore Contingency Plans are also approved in connection with the main epidemic diseases (e.g. FMD, CSF) for rapid emergency responses. (See the attached CSF Contingency Plan, Annex VI.) Training sessions are organised yearly to practise carrying out the control measures.

The importation of live animal, animal product and feedstuff which may carry disease agents are authorised by ministerial import permissions. The control of this materials occur at the veterinary border inspection posts (BIP) and the place of destination by official veterinarians. The control extend beside the documentation the taking of samples. Concerning movement of goods covering the entry and exit the data processing is computerised. The following data are recorded: the name of the haulier, the place of the origin and destination, the type of the goods, the quantity of the goods and the designated BIP for entering to the country. Each level of the service can access to the system.

## **2. The CSF status of the Hungarian Republic.**

Hungary is considered free of Classical Swine Fever according to the Article 2.1.13.2. of the OIE International Animal Health Code.

In Hungary the last occurrence and the most recent diagnosis of CSF was in 1993, when 4 premises in 2 villages was affected in the south-east part of the country. In these cases only domestic pigs on the premises were infected. The OIE and EU were notified.

All pigs in the affected herds was killed and the premises disinfected. Protective and surveillance zones were established and the following measures were applied these zones:

- clinically survey of all herd;
- necropsy and virological test was carried out in case of every pigs found dead;
- serologically survey of all premises after 30 days of the stamping out of the affected herd.

The killed animals were transported to a designated and supervised processing plant in a closed, approved container. During the disposing no any other animal waste can be processed. Critical points of processing shall be as follows:

Particle size of 50 mm  
 Temperature of 133 °C  
 Pressure of 3 BAR

Maintaining at the required temperature for 20 minutes.

It has to be noted that the swill (which may be the source of the disease) can be used for feeding animals after heat treatment. From 1<sup>st</sup> of May 2003 the usage will be totally banned.

CSF is a notifiable disease. Any person detecting or suspecting the disease or becoming aware of it shall duly notify the competent authority. The official veterinarians obliged to implement the control measures after the notification. The veterinary officers shall notify the Station. If the presence of CSF is confirmed by laboratory tests the Station must inform the Ministry.

In case of suspicion of CSF samples shall be taken from dead animals or those slaughtered for diagnostic purposes for laboratory testing and submitted to the Central Veterinary Institute by the official veterinarian.

Once the diagnosis of CSF has been officially confirmed on a holding, the district veterinary officer (chief veterinarian of the district) competent for the area shall establish a protection zone with a radius of at least 3 kilometres around the infected holding and the Station shall designate a surveillance zone of a radius of at least 10 kilometres. In the said zones the measures partly dealing with provisions of the Zoosanitary Code partly with Council Directive 2001/89/EC of 23 October 2001 on Community measures for the control of classical swine fever.

The pigs shall be slaughtered on the spot in a bloodless manner. After culling of pigs mentioned above all carcasses must be destroyed under the supervision of the official veterinarian in a rendering plant.

The measures in the surveillance zone shall continue to be applied at least until the pigs on all holdings have undergone:

- a) a clinical examination which has revealed that they have no signs of disease suggesting classical swine fever,
- b) a serological examination aimed at diagnosing classical swine fever using representative samples defined by the Ministry, and none of the samples revealed any antibodies to classical swine fever virus.

The examinations referred to in (a) and (b) may not take place before 15 days in the surveillance or 30 days in the protective zones have elapsed after completion of preliminary cleaning and disinfecting measures.

In Hungary there are about 400.000 pig holders. 90 % of the holdings small scale farms (1-100 animals) and 10 % of the holdings are large scale farms. 70% of the slaughtered pigs come from large scale farm.

### **3. The status of adjacent countries with respect to the CSF**

Hungary has common borders with Austria, Croatia, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Ukraine and Yugoslavia. They all are members of the World Organisation for Animal Health (Office International des Épizooties, OIE), therefore all important information about their animal health status are available in the OIE web site.

We mutually inform the neighbouring countries about the confirmation of CSF. The Ministry shall report the confirmation of the disease to the OIE and the Commission of the European Union.

### **4. The extent of an active disease control program.**

The Hungarian CSF disease contingency plan was issued by the Ministry. The English version is attached. The program contains provisions for feral pigs in the protective and surveillance zones. All feral pigs found dead or shot shall be tested for the presence of classical swine fever

The epizootiological enquiry carried out by the district chief veterinarian shall deal with:

- the length of time during which swine fever may have existed on the holding before the disease was notified,
- the possible origin of swine fever on the holding and the identification of other holdings on which there are pigs which may have become infected from the same source,
- the movement of persons, vehicles, pigs, carcasses, meat or material likely to have transported the virus to and from the holdings.

Unless the official veterinarian is able to rule out infection or suspected infection, the district chief veterinarian shall order the holding to be placed under official surveillance. Holdings shall be recognised as contact holdings where the official veterinarian finds, or considers on the basis of the epidemiological enquiry carried out. The district chief veterinarian may apply the measures to other holdings where pigs may have become infected as a result of their location and direct or indirect contact with the infected holding. On the infected premise the district chief veterinarian shall officially establish the disease and order a local restriction zone to be imposed. All pigs on the holding must be slaughtered without delay. In order to prevent the spread of the disease or for diagnostic purposes pigs suspected of being infected may be slaughtered and disposed of even before the disease is officially confirmed. The contact holdings remain under official surveillance until: (a) cleaning and disinfection in the infected holdings have been carried out; (b) pigs on holdings have undergone clinical and laboratory examinations in order to detect the possible presence of classical swine fever virus. The examinations referred to in point (b) shall not take

place before 30 days have elapsed after the completion of preliminary cleaning and disinfection measures on the infected holdings.

The monitoring of contact holding during the official surveillance is done by the official veterinarians. Please see also point 2.

Serological tests should perform prior to releasing quarantine (see Annex II).

The cleaning and disinfection operations are carried out under official supervision in accordance with:

- (I) the instructions given by the official veterinarian; and
- (II) the procedure for cleaning and disinfecting an infected holding as laid down in Zoosanitary Code. The disinfectants to be used and their concentrations shall be officially approved by the Station.

The treatment of diseased animals in CSF is banned.

In Hungary the natural and artificial insemination are also used for breeding pigs. On the large scale farms the AI is the most common procedures.

In case of confirmation of CSF on a premise the diseased animals, boars and the animals without slaughtering value must be culled and sent to a rendering plant for disposing. (See 2<sup>nd</sup> indent of point 2) The clinically healthy animals can be sent directly to a slaughterhouse, designated by the Station, preferably within the protection zone or the surveillance zone for immediate and separate slaughtering. Fresh meat from the pigs shall be marked and shall be used in heat treated products. In the new drafted decree in accordance with 89/2001 EU Directive all the animals must be killed and disposed.

Owners shall be indemnified by the state for the destruction (slaughter) of the animals at the 80 % of the market prize. After the EU accession this indemnity will be 100 percent. Owners also shall be indemnified for the destruction of objects spreading the epidemic, with the exception of manure.

The cleaning and disinfection operations are checked with laboratory tests. In accordance with the provisions of the new decree and the 89/2001 EU Directive, the reintroduction of pigs to the holding may not take place until at least 30 days after completion of the cleaning and disinfection operations. The reintroduction of pigs shall start with the introduction of sentinel piglets which have been checked and found negative for the presence of antibodies against classical swine fever virus.

## **5. The vaccination status of Hungary**

Vaccination has been prohibited since 1974 but reserves of vaccines are kept in case of an especially critical situation.

The CSF contingency plan contains the provisions for the emergency vaccination and the slaughtering of vaccinated animals. The Control Institute for Veterinary Vaccines, Drugs and Feeds stores 500.000 doses Bayovac CSF marker vaccine made by Bayer AG for emergency vaccination.

After the permission of the Ministry only veterinarians may administer the vaccine in emergency situation.

The administration of serum is forbidden.

## **6. The separation of the country from the bordered countries**

Only a small part of the Hungarian borders are natural (river Danube), but Hungary separated from bordered countries in administrative way. The transportation of live animals, animal products from abroad is possible only across the veterinary border inspection posts (BIPs). For the details please see our answer to the next point.

## **7. The import policy of Hungarian Republic for live animals, animal products and feeds**

The licensing of import of live animals, animal products and feed is based on individual judgement in Hungary. It means if somebody wants to import live animals, animal products or feed to Hungary, forwarding an application to the Animal Health and Food Control Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Development is obligatory. The Department investigates the animal health situation of the country of origin with attention to the reports and recommendations of the OIE, as well as, the latest results of veterinary science. If there is the possibility of introducing any infectious animal disease from that country, the Animal Health and Food Control Department does not grant the import licence.

The control of import consignments partly occur at the BIP's (checking the documents) and partly at the destination place (checking documentation, organoleptical and laboratory tests). We don't import live pigs and pig products from regions of higher risk.

Concerning live animals the quarantine period is 40 days. Serological tests must be done in the quarantine period regarding the following diseases: Brucellosis, Leptospirosis, Aujeszky disease, SVD and CSF. The quarantine is obligatory in the internal movements of live animals of concern

The live animal import permission is issued by the Ministry. The quarantines are supervised by official veterinarian delegated by the station.

## 8. Livestock demographics and marketing practices in the region.

The number of the most important farmed animals in Hungary as of 1 December 2001 according to the statistics of the Hungarian central Statistical office:

No. of cattle keepers:39804	No. of cows:368000	Total No. of bovines: 783000
No. of pig keepers :379623	No. of sows:343000	Total no. of pigs:4822000
No. of sheep flocks: 21237	No. of ewes:1136000	Total no. of sheep: 849000

The areas with the highest density of pigs:

- South part of Bács-Kiskun county
- Csongrád county
- Békés county
- Hajdú-Bihar county

In Hungary there aren't animal auction centers. The animals sold directly from the premises or loading points. The small scale farms can sell animals on local markets for farming purposes. The markets are controlled by official veterinarians. The Zoosanitary Code regulate the animal movements. The activity of marketing animals shall be undertaken exclusively by the following legal and natural personalities:

- a) the owner of the animal;
- b) persons registered to undertake the export-import of animals;
- c) persons carrying out domestic purchasement on the basis of contracted assignment;
- d) traders of commercial livestock;
- e) traders of pet animals;
- f) the operator of the slaughterhouse, directly for slaughter

The interim animal movements is approved by the official veterinarian. The veterinary officer issue an animal health certification. The suitability of trucks are certified by the district chief veterinarian.

## 9. The type and extent of disease surveillance.

Our CSF surveillance program contains a passive and an active part. The active surveillance has also two parts, firstly the so called CSF National Monitoring Program based on the serological investigations of domestic pigs and secondly the laboratory investigations of the wild boars.

The National Monitoring Program have been carried out since 1996. Before 2000 the serological investigations of domestic pigs were carried out in four counties of East-Hungary, including Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county where the last CSF case occurred. In 1996 15199, in 1997 19999, in 1998 20240 and in 1999 20035 blood samples of pigs were tested with negative results. In 2000 our program was extended to all counties of Hungary and 22625 blood samples were tested and all results were negative. (Please see table 2) In the last year the number of the tested animals was

significantly increased, 372099 blood samples were investigated serologically (by ELISA) and all result were negative (please see table 3).

Since June of 1997 individual virological investigations (direct immunofluorescence test) are conducted each year on all shot wild boars for export. In 1997 11032, in 1998 23803, in 1999 30387, in 2000 40261 and in 2001 47318 tests were executed and all tests were negative. Previously about 8-10% of the shot wild boars were serologically tested and in the case of wild boars found dead virological examination was carried out and all results were negative.

The main points of passive surveillance system are the following:

The Act No. XCI of 1995 on the Veterinary Rules prescribes that the animal keeper shall report the illness or the suspicion to a disease of the animal to the veterinarian. The former legislation rules on animal health also prescribed it. It has to be stressed that the veterinary legislation have prescribed for decades that the animal keeper has to report the illness or the suspicion of a disease of his/her animal to the veterinarian in every case not only in case of notifiable disease or suspicion of notifiable disease. It is the task of the veterinarian to state the suspicion of an notifiable disease and in case of the suspicion act on the basis of the detailed rules of the Zoosanitary Code.

The private veterinarian in the event of suspicion of an compulsorily notifiable animal disease has to immediately report to the district veterinary officer and simultaneously he/her has to act in accordance with the rules of the profession and provide the animal keeper with necessary instructions. In case of suspicion of a compulsorily notifiable disease the district veterinary officer or the official veterinarians working in the District Veterinary Office as well as the competent County (Capital) Animal Health and the Food Control Station are obliged to act according to the specific rules for the disease prescribed by the Zoosanitary Code.

If somebody (animal keeper, veterinarian etc.) neglecting of his/her duty for reporting of notifiable animal diseases to the competent veterinary authority shall be punished from 20.000-to 1.000.000 HUF animal health fine. According to penal code breaking the epizootiological rules may be sentenced with one year imprisonment.

In case of an CSF outbreak the serological tests shall be carried out in the protective and surveillance zones as it follows:

#### *Sampling procedure*

Number of pigs

less than 20:

20-100:

more than 100:

Pigs to be tested

all pigs

20 + 20% of the remainder

20 + 10 % of the remainder (at least 36);

The premise with suspicious case remain under quarantine until the suspicion of classical swine fever has been officially ruled out by clinical, pathological and laboratory tests. Where the district chief veterinarian finds, or considers on the basis or

confirmed data, that swine fever could have been introduced from other holdings on to the holding which is under official surveillance, or from the latter holding on to other holdings, as a result of the movement of persons, pigs or vehicles or in any other way, those other holdings shall be placed under official surveillance.

During the quarantine period all dead animals must be sent to the CVI. The private vet must visit the premises every day and the official veterinarian visit the premises every two days. The official supervise cover the followings:

- a) clinical examination (including body temperatures),
- b) the records
- c) the epidemiological closing
- d) the disposal of animal waste
- e) movements of persons, equipment and vehicles

Please also see point 4.

## **10. Diagnostic laboratory capabilities**

Number of laboratories approved for CSF diagnostic work: 3, namely the Central Veterinary Institute and two regional veterinary institutes (in Debrecen and Kaposvár).

The Central veterinary Institute (National Veterinary Laboratory) is approved for: CSF virus isolation, CSF antigen detection and CSF antibody detection both by virus-neutralisation and ELISA tests. In case of CSF suspicion only the Central Veterinary Institute is allowed to carry out tests.

The two regional institutes is approved for CSF antigen detection and serology by ELISA test during the monitoring investigations of swine and the virological investigations of shot .wild boars. But these two local institutes are not allowed to carry out test in case of CSF suspicion.

For CSF virus isolation, identification and typing only the National Veterinary Laboratory is approved.

Name : Central Veterinary Institute

Address: 1149 Budapest, Tábornok utca 2. Hungary

In the National Veterinary Laboratory separated laboratories are used for working with live CSF virus . The organization and system of the daily routine work is comparable to rules summarized in OIE Manuel of Standards for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines, under Chapter I.1.5. pp. 34.-35. The work with the live CSF virus takes place in Class II Microbiological Safety Cabinets.

The National Veterinary Laboratory takes part every year in the Interlaboratory Comparison test for CSF organized by the EU Reference laboratory for CSF (Hannover, Germany).

#### **11. Policies and infrastructure for animal disease control in the country.**

It is very important that Hungary has noon-vaccination policy in case of OIE A-list disease, excluding Newcastle disease.

In an emergency situation the provisions of the contingency plan must be taken into consideration.

The existing infrastructure for epidemiology purpose on the Stations:

- a) 1-2 p. high pressure disinfectant device
- b) a vehicle using CO<sub>2</sub> and Ar mixture to kill animals (one in the country)
- c) motorised sprayer 10 p.
- d) hand operated sprayer 50 p.
- e) disinfectants (Sodium hypochlorit: 500 kg, any other approved disinfectant: 50 kg)
- f) disinfection gate
- g) protective clothes for vets and technicians
- h) sampling devices, freezer bags, equipment for restraining animals, rubber boots
- i) equipment for cordons around the quarantine
- j) aerosol generator

The dead or killed animals can be transported with the vehicles of the rendering plant been state's property. The trucks are certified by the official vets. The vehicles are approved by the district chief veterinarian for transporting pigs directly to the designated abattoir for separated slaughtering. The disinfecting of the vehicles at the abattoir and rendering plant is supervised by official veterinarian.

Table 1

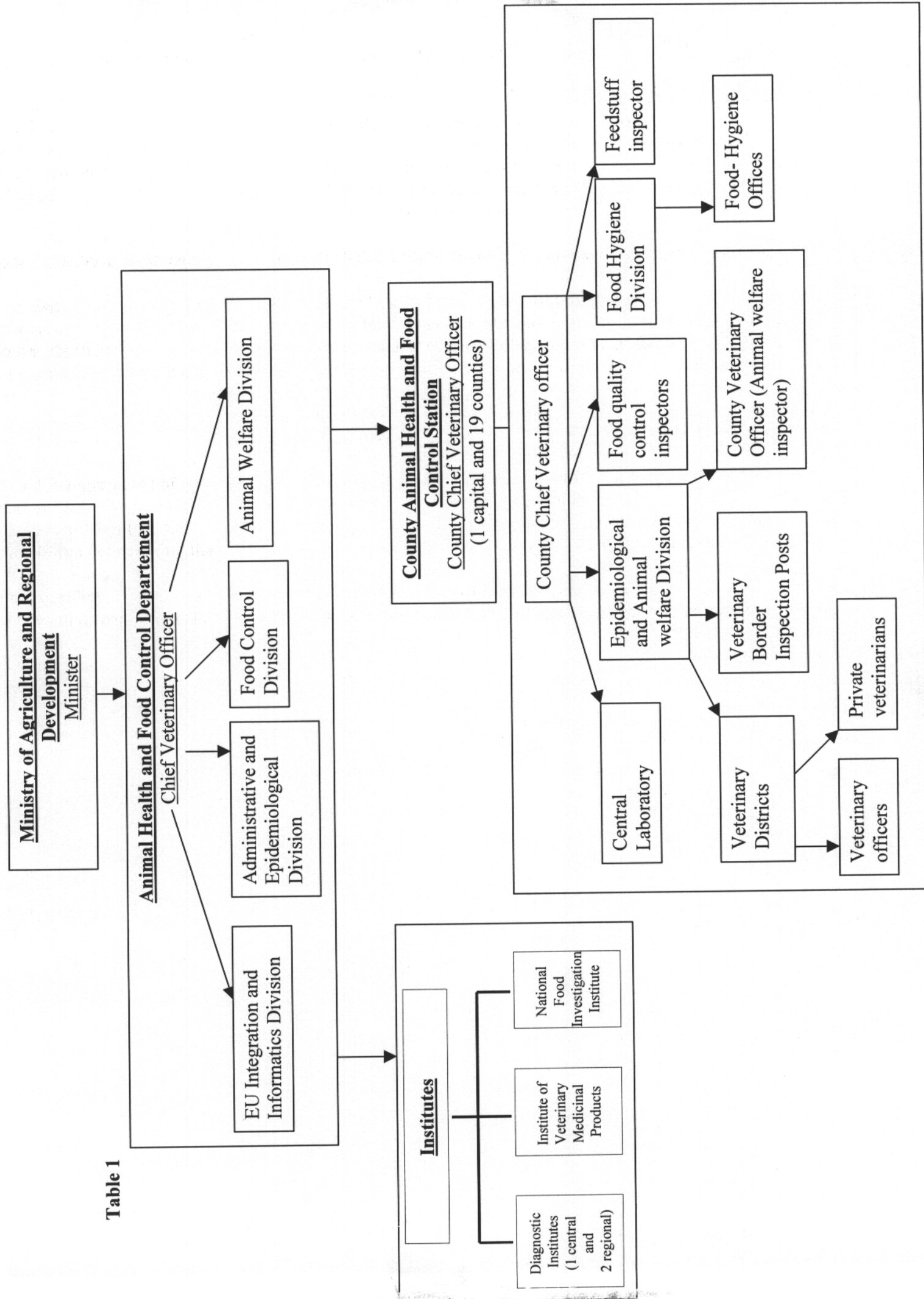


Table 2

<b>Results of serological tests of CSF in swine by monitoring method in Hungary in 2000</b>			
<b>County</b>	<b>Number of tests</b>	<b>Negative results</b>	<b>Positive results</b>
<b>Baranya</b>	1200	1200	0
<b>Bács-Kiskun</b>	1200	1200	0
<b>Békés</b>	1218	1218	0
<b>Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén</b>	1215	1215	0
<b>Csongrád</b>	1243	1243	0
<b>Fejér</b>	1200	1200	0
<b>Győr-Moson-Sopron</b>	1179	1179	0
<b>Hajdú-Bihar</b>	1200	1200	0
<b>Heves</b>	1210	1210	0
<b>Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok</b>	1200	1200	0
<b>Komárom-Esztergom</b>	1200	1200	0
<b>Nógrád</b>	1200	1200	0
<b>Pest</b>	1184	1184	0
<b>Somogy</b>	1200	1200	0
<b>Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg</b>	1180	1180	0
<b>Tolna</b>	1200	1200	0
<b>Vas</b>	1202	1202	0
<b>Veszprém</b>	995	995	0
<b>Zala</b>	1199	1199	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22625</b>	<b>22625</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 3

<b>Results of serological tests of CSF in swine by monitoring method in Hungary in 2001</b>			
<b>County</b>	<b>Number of tests</b>	<b>Negative results</b>	<b>Positive results</b>
<b>Baranya</b>	7459	7459	0
<b>Bács-Kiskun</b>	56117	56117	0
<b>Békés</b>	47594	47594	0
<b>Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén</b>	8509	8509	0
<b>Csongrád</b>	60313	60313	0
<b>Fejér</b>	21573	21573	0
<b>Győr-Moson-Sopron</b>	16071	16071	0
<b>Hajdú-Bihar</b>	35826	35826	0
<b>Heves</b>	4866	4866	0
<b>Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok</b>	24021	24021	0
<b>Komárom-Esztergom</b>	10301	10301	0
<b>Nógrád</b>	3860	3860	0
<b>Pest</b>	10500	10500	0
<b>Somogy</b>	7538	7538	0
<b>Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg</b>	20519	20519	0
<b>Tolna</b>	11782	11782	0
<b>Vas</b>	5055	5055	0
<b>Veszprém</b>	13371	13371	0
<b>Zala</b>	6824	6824	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>372099</b>	<b>372099</b>	<b>0</b>